Amendments to the Claims

Claims 1-18 (Canceled)

Claim 19 (Currently amended): A method for treating a tumor in a human subject, the method comprising:

administering to the subject and near the tumor an effective amount of xenogeneic cells having α (1,3) galactosyl epitopes to activate a hyperacute rejection, without administration of ganciclovir, thereby treating said tumor.

Claim 20 (Previously presented): The method of claim 19, wherein the tumor is in the peritoneal cavity.

Claim 21 (Previously presented): The method of claim 19, wherein the xenogeneic cells are murine cells .

Claim 22 (Previously presented): The method of claim 19, wherein the xenogeneic cells are murine vector producing cells.

Claim 23 (Previously presented): The method of claim 20, wherein the tumor is a solid tumor.

Claim 24 (Previously presented): The method of claim 23, wherein the solid tumor is the result of a carcinoma selected from the group consisting of ovarian carcinoma, fallopian carcinoma, and peritoneal carcinoma.

Claim 25 (Previously presented): The method of claim 19, wherein said activation of a hyperacute rejection comprises administering xenogeneic cells from a mammal expressing α (1,3) galactosyl epitopes to said subject.

Claim 26 (Currently amended): A method for treating a tumor in the peritoneal cavity of a human subject, the method comprising:

administering to the subject an effective amount of murine xenogeneic cells having α (1,3) galactosyl epitopes, without subsequent administration of ganciclovir, wherein said amount activates a hyperacute rejection response against said xenogeneic cells and an innocent bystander immune ~~reaction~~ response against tumor cells, thereby inhibiting the growth of a tumor in the subject.

Claim 27 (Previously presented): The method of claim 26, wherein the murine cells are vector producing cells.

Claim 28 (Canceled)

Claim 29 (Previously presented): The method of claim 26, wherein the tumor is a solid tumor.

Claim 30 (Canceled)

Claim 31 (Currently amended): The method of claim ~~26~~29, wherein the solid tumor is the result of a carcinoma selected from the group consisting of ovarian carcinoma, fallopian carcinoma, and peritoneal carcinoma.

Claim 32 (Currently amended): A method for inhibiting the growth of a tumor in a human subject, having pre-existing anti-αGal antibodies, the method comprising:

delivering into or near the tumor an effective amount of a ~~murine~~ xenogeneic cell line that expresses α (1,3) galactosyl epitopes ~~causes~~ thereby causing a local hyperacute rejection response against said ~~murine~~ xenogeneic cells and a bystander immune reaction against the tumor in the absence of ganciclovir thereby inhibiting the growth of the tumor in the subject.

Claim 33 (Previously presented): The method of claim 32, wherein the murine cell line is a murine retroviral vector producer cell line.

Claim 34 (Canceled)

Claim 35 (Currently amended): A method of inhibiting the growth of a tumor in a human subject, the method comprising:

administering to said subject an effective amount of ~~murine~~ xenogeneic cells containing α (1,3) galactosyl epitopes without subsequent treatment with ganciclovir, in order to activate a hyperacute rejection response near or distal to a tumor to inhibit the growth of said tumor.

Claim 36 (Previously presented): A method of activating an immune response against a tumor in a human subject, the method comprising:

administering into the peritoneal cavity of said subject an effective amount of xenogeneic cells of murine origin, thereby activating a hyperacute rejection response capable of attacking said tumor, wherein said tumor exhibits disseminated metastases.

Claim 37 (Previously presented): The method of claim 36 wherein said tumor is a carcinoma.

Claim 38 (Previously presented): The method of claim 37, wherein said carcinoma is selected from the group consisting of ovarian carcinoma, fallopian carcinoma, and peritoneal carcinoma.

Claim 39 (Currently amended): A method for activating an immune response against a tumor cell in a human subject, the method comprising:

administering xenogeneic cells into the peritoneal cavity of said subject suffering from a metastatic tumor ~~murine xenogeneic cells~~, without subsequent administration of ganciclovir, where said xenogeneic cells activate an immune ~~of murine origin that activates a~~ hyperacute rejection response ~~to~~ and a bystander immune response against said tumor.